Stock Code:6515

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Address: No.68, Chuangyi S. Rd., Nanzih Dict., Kaohsiung City
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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.:

Opinion

We have audited the parent company only financial statements of WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the parent company only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

1. **Revenue recognition**

   Please refer to note 4(n) "Revenue recognition" for accounting policy and note 6(t) "Revenue from contracts with customers".

Description of Key Audit Matter:

The Company determines the timing of transterring control over the goods and recognizes its revenue depending on whether the specified sales terms in each individual contract are met. Since inappropriate revenue recognition may occur due to the specified sales terms in each individual contract and the sales revenue before or after the financial reporting date has a significant impact on the financial statements, revenue recognition is the key areas our audit focused on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, we have performed certain key audit procedures that included understanding and testing the internal controls of sales and collection cycle; testing selected sales samples and agreeing to sales contract or customer orders, evaluating whether the sales terms have an impact on revenue recognition; for transactions incurred within a certain period before or after the balance sheet date, test selected sales samples by reviewing related documentation supporting sales recognition, evaluate whether the revenue was recorded in proper period; as well as assess whether the Company has disclosed all information related to revenue.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity mehod to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Cheng-Lung, Hsu and Guo-Yang, Tzang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
Febuary 23, 2022

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' audit report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 1,418,263	36	518,323	22
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note 6(b))	149,000	4	-	-
Accounts receivable, net (note 6(c))	616,585	16	400,268	17
Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (notes 6(c) and 7)	237,562	6	236,264	10
Other receivables (note 6(d))	340	-	-	-
Inventories, net (note 6(e))	306,629	8	380,814	16
Other current assets (note 6(k))	14,814	-	3,378	-
Total current assets	2,743,193	70	1,539,047	65
Non-current assets:				
Investments accounted for using equity method, net (note 6(f))	259,863	7	248,273	10
Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(g) and 8)	639,222	16	385,811	16
Right-of-use assets (note 6(b))	98,722	3	115,673	5
Intangible assets (note 6(i))	30,745	1	35,301	1
Deferred tax assets (note 6(p))	45,382	1	39,091	2
Refundable deposits	5,110	-	5,113	-
Other non-current financial assets (notes 6(j) and 8)	51,511	1	1,511	-
Other non-current assets (note 6(k))	36,284	1	15,805	1
Total non-current assets	1,166,839	30	846,578	35
Total assets	$ 3,910,032	100	2,385,625	100

Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
Current liabilities:				
Current contract liabilities (note 6(t))	$ 24,913	1	127	-
Accounts payable	476,843	12	210,507	9
Accounts payable to related parties (note 7)	2,100	-	280	-
Other payables (note 6(o))	252,250	7	200,709	8
Other payables to related parties (note 7)	11,052	-	17,644	1
Current provisions (note 6(m))	8,468	-	5,405	-
Current lease liabilities (note 6(n))	41,649	1	13,378	-
Current tax liabilities	114,595	3	35,403	2
Total current liabilities	931,870	24	483,453	20
Non-Current liabilities:				
Long-term borrowings (notes 6(l) and 8)	-	-	40,000	2
Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(p))	1,193	-	69	-
Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(n))	47,111	1	90,533	4
Total non-current liabilities	48,304	1	130,602	6
Total liabilities	980,174	25	614,055	26
Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(p)(q)(r)):				
Capital stock	338,910	9	305,710	13
Advance receipts for share capital	270	-	-	-
	339,180	9	305,710	13
Capital surplus	1,689,858	43	609,440	26
Retained earnings	911,136	23	864,414	35
Other equity	(10,316)	-	(7,994)	-
Total equity	2,929,858	75	1,771,570	74
Total liabilities and equity	$ 3,910,032	100	2,385,625	100

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

	2021		2020	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Operating revenue (notes 6(t) and 7)	$ 2,711,422	100	2,789,555	100
Operating costs (notes 6(e)(i)(m)(n)(o)(r), 7 and 12)	1,586,543	59	1,679,658	60
Gross profit	1,124,879	41	1,109,897	40
Less:Unrealized profit (loss) from sales	(6,133)	-	(5,334)	-
Gross profit	1,131,012	41	1,115,231	40
Operating expenses (notes 6(c)(i)(n)(o)(r)(u), 7 and 12):				
Selling expenses	200,381	7	205,996	7
General and administrative expenses	155,169	6	165,132	6
Research and development expenses	184,899	7	124,391	4
Expected credit impairment gain and losses	927	-	(46,130)	(2)
Total operating expenses	541,376	20	449,389	15
Net operating income	589,636	21	665,842	25
Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(n)(v)):				
Interest income	2,402	-	334	-
Other gains and losses	(3,692)	-	(32,360)	(1)
Share of profit of accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	7,974	-	16,458	1
Finance costs (note 6(n))	(1,140)	-	(937)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	5,544	-	(16,505)	-
Profit before income tax	595,180	21	649,337	25
Income tax expenses (note 6(p))	108,551	4	118,372	4
Profit	486,629	17	530,965	21
Other comprehensive income (note 6(q)):				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(2,322)	-	3,460	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	(2,322)	-	3,460	-
Comprehensive income	**$ 484,307**	**17**	**534,425**	**21**
Earnings per share (note 6(s)):				
Basic earnings per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)	**$**	**14.46**		**17.42**
Diluted earnings per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)	**$**	**14.22**		**16.96**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ordinary shares	Captial collected in advance	Capital surplus	Retained earnings: Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Special reserve	Retained earnings: Unappropriated retained earnings	Retained earnings: Total retained earnings	Total other equity interest: Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	**$ 302,980**	**-**	**575,513**	**64,499**	**13**	**635,501**	**700,013**	**(11,454)**	**1,567,052**
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	530,965	530,965	-	530,965
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,460	3,460
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	530,965	530,965	3,460	534,425
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	55,704	-	(55,704)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	11,441	(11,441)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	(366,564)	(366,564)	-	(366,564)
Exercise of employee stock options	2,730	-	6,825	-	-	-	-	-	9,555
Stock options compensation cost	-	-	27,102	-	-	-	-	-	27,102
Balance at December 31, 2020	**305,710**	**-**	**609,440**	**120,203**	**11,454**	**732,757**	**864,414**	**(7,994)**	**1,771,570**
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	486,629	486,629	-	486,629
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,322)	(2,322)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	486,629	486,629	(2,322)	484,307
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	53,096	-	(53,096)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(3,460)	3,460	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	(439,907)	(439,907)	-	(439,907)
Capital increase by cash	30,460	-	1,069,045	-	-	-	-	-	1,099,505
Exercise of employee stock options	2,740	270	7,463	-	-	-	-	-	10,473
Stock options compensation cost	-	-	3,910	-	-	-	-	-	3,910
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 338,910**	**270**	**1,689,858**	**173,299**	**7,994**	**729,843**	**911,136**	**(10,316)**	**2,929,858**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	$ 595,180	649,337
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expenses	87,750	86,592
Amortization expenses	10,940	11,461
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	927	(46,131)
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit	(834)	(337)
Write-down of inventories	35,228	35,136
Interest income	(2,402)	(334)
Interest expense	1,140	937
Share of profit accounted for using equity method	(7,974)	(16,458)
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	72	8,030
Unrealized profit from sales	(6,133)	(5,334)
Share-based payment transactions	3,910	27,102
Gains on lease modification	-	(99)
Gains on rent concessions	-	(59)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	122,624	100,506
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(217,244)	337,541
Increase in accounts receivable due from related parties	(1,298)	(41,130)
(Increase) decrease in other receivable	(106)	3
Decrease in other receivable due from related parties	-	3,563
Decrease (increase) in inventories	38,957	(121,902)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(11,436)	1,070
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	266,336	(121,248)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable to related parties	1,820	(4,535)
Increase (decrease) in other payable	18,095	(4,025)
Decrease in other payable to related parties	(6,592)	(210)
Increase (decrease) in current provisions	3,063	(24)
Increase (decrease) in current contract liabilities	24,786	(5,134)
Total adjustments	239,005	144,475
Cash inflow generated from operations	834,185	793,812
Interest received	2,168	334
Interest paid	(1,140)	(937)
Income taxes paid	(34,526)	(195,182)
Net cash flows from operating activities	800,687	598,027
Cash flows (used in) from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(149,000)	-
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(600,000)	(180,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	600,834	180,337
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(239,512)	(38,022)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,116	3,191
Acquisition of night-of-use assets	-	(11,948)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(4,627)	(10,514)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	3	(729)
Increase in other financial assets	(50,000)	(1)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	(76,824)	(23,129)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(518,010)	(80,815)
Cash flows (used in) from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	50,000	40,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(90,000)	-
Payments of lease liabilities	(12,808)	(12,787)
Cash dividends paid	(439,907)	(366,564)
Capital increase by cash	1,099,505	-
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	10,473	9,555
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	617,263	(329,796)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	899,940	187,416
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	518,323	330,907
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 1,418,263**	**518,323**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Company history:

Winway Technology Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated on April I 0, 200 I as a company limited by shares under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC). The Company is engaged in designing, processing, and sales of optoelectronic product test fixtures, integrated circuit test interfaces and fixtures and their key components, and the import and export trade of related products.

The Company shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since January 20, 2021.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements:

These parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 23, 2022.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (“FSC”) which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its parent company only financial statements, from January 1, 2021:

- Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform －Phase 2”

The Company has initially adopted the new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its parent company only financial statements, from April 1, 2021:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 “Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions Beyond June 30, 2021”

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2022, would not have a significant impact on its parent company only financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment－Proceeds before Intended Use”
- Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts－Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”

(Continued)

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its parent company only financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”
- Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”
- Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”
- Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 －Comparative Information”

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the parent company only financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The parent-company-only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollar has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year adjusted for the effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash and cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

(i) It is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(f) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL：

· it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

· its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes：

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether the management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities, or expected cash outflows, or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company’s management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated－e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, and are consistent with the Company’s continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

4) Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers：

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows；
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features；
- prepayment and extension features；and
- terms that limit the Company’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

5) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets), and contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL：

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date；and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment, as well as forward-looking information.

(Continued)

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The Company considers that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly and considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 30 days past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. The Company recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

6) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(Continued)

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(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt or equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements.

2) Eguity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is caculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Investment in subsidiaries

The subsidiaries in which the Company holds controlling interest are accounted for under equity method in the non-consolidated financial statements. Under equity method, the net income, other comprehensive income and equity in the non-consolidated financial statement are the same as those attributable to the owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

The changes in ownership of the subsidiaries are recognized as equity transaction.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings	2~50 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	1~10 years
3)	Other equipment	2~15 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

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(j) Lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a leasee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

1) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

3) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

4) payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

1) there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

2) there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

3) there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

4) there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or

(Continued)

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5) there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of office equipment, and staff dorm that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a practical expedient, the Company elects not to assess whether all rent concessions that meets all the following conditions are lease modifications or not:

1) the rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic;

2) the change in lease payments that resulted in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;

3) any reduction in lease payments that affects only those payments originally due on, or before, June 30, 2022; and there is no substantive change in other terms and conditions of the lease. In accordance with the practical expedient, the effect of the change in the lease liability is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concession occurs.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of ‘other income’.

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(k) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1. Patents 7 years
2. Customer software cost 3~6 years
3. Trademark 10 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets, deferred tax assets and investment properties and biological assets, measured at fair value, less costs) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units（CGUs）. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

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Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

(n) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Company's main types of revenue are explained below.

1) Sale of goods

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has been transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales of goods are made, with has credit term of 30~150 days, that is consistent with the market practice.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liability is primarily generated from advanced receipts of commodity sales contract. The Company will recognize revenue when deliver commodity to customers.

2) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and the payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Company recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Company expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Company applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Company recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

- the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify;
- the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- the costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Company cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations(or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Company recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(Continued)

(o) Government grants and government assistance

The Company recognizes an unconditional government grant as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Other government grants related to assets are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(q) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

(r) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

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(s) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee bonds and employee compensation.

(t) Operating segments

The Company has disclosed the information on operating segments in its consolidated financial statements. Hence, no further information is disclosed in the parent company only financial statements.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparing these parent company only financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the following period.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows. Those assumptions and estimation have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic:

Valuation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Please refer to note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

(Continued)

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(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 336	338
Demand deposits	827,927	517,985
Time deposits	590,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**$ 1,418,263**	**518,323**

Please refer to note 6(w) for the exchange rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets of the Company.

(b) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Domestic time deposits	**$ 149,000**	**-**

The Company has assessed that these financial assets are held-to-maturity to collect contractual cash flows, which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding. Therefore, these investment were classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Company’s financial assets measured at amortized costs were not restricted nor pledged as collateral.

(c) Account receivable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Account receivable–measured as amortized cost	$ 619,910	402,666
Account receivable from related parties–measured as amortized cos	237,562	236,264
Less: Loss allowance	(3,325)	(2,398)
	$ 854,147	**636,532**

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses accounts receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provisions in Taiwan were determined as follows:

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	December 31, 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 781,080	0.11 %	834
1 to 30 days past due	71,485	2.05 %	1,463
31 to 60 days past due	2,147	12.25 %	263
61 to 90 days past due	727	17.74 %	129
91 to 180 days past due	1,763	20.76 %	366
181 to 365 days past due	-	0.00 %	-
More than 365 days past due	270	100.00 %	270
	$ 857,472		**3,325**

	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 504,747	0.03 %	130
1 to 30 days past due	91,957	0.00 %	1
31 to 60 days past due	24,632	0.00 %	1
61 to 90 days past due	6,030	0.02 %	1
91 to 180 days past due	11,286	17.61 %	1,987
181 to 365 days past due	-	0.00 %	-
More than 365 days past due	278	100.00 %	278
	$ 638,930		**2,398**

The movement in the allowance for accounts receivable was as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Balance at January 1	$ 2,398	48,529
Impairment losses recognized	927	-
Impairment losses reversed	-	(46,131)
Balance at December 31	**$ 3,325**	**2,398**

The Company’ s notes receivable and accounts receivable were not restricted nor pledged as collateral.

For further credit risk information, please refer to note 6(w).

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(d) Other receivables

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other receivables	$	3,949	3,609
Less: Loss allowance		(3,609)	(3,609)
	$	**340**	**-**

For further credit risk information, please refer to note 6(w).

(e) Inventories

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Raw materials and supplies	$	184,491	300,444
Work in progress		77,043	55,529
Finished goods		45,095	24,841
	$	**306,629**	**380,814**

The details of the cost of sales were as follows:

		2021	2020
Recognized as operating costs	$	1,502,197	1,597,687
Write-down of inventories		35,228	35,136
Loss on scrap		14,880	9,979
Income from sale of scrap and wastes		(3,800)	(9,200)
Others		38,038	46,056
	$	**1,586,543**	**1,679,658**

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company did not provide any inventories as collateral or restricted.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is as follows:

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
WINWIY INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	$	246,636	232,656
WINWIY TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL INC.		13,227	15,617
	$	**259,863**	**248,273**

For the related information, please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collaterals or restricted.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
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(g) Property, plant and equipment

The movements of the property, plant and equipment of the Company were as follows:

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost or deemed cost:					
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 209,375	382,867	163,315	1,700	757,257
Additions	2,604	15,501	16,924	237,929	272,958
Disposal	-	(420)	(1,516)	-	(1,936)
Reclassification(note)	-	35,303	19,285	-	54,588
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$ 211,979**	**433,251**	**198,008**	**239,629**	**1,082,867**
Balance on January 1, 2020	$ 208,270	361,350	137,481	-	707,101
Additions	1,105	16,924	22,264	1,700	41,993
Disposal	-	(22,090)	(1,295)	-	(23,385)
Reclassification(note)	-	26,683	4,865	-	31,548
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$ 209,375**	**382,867**	**163,315**	**1,700**	**757,257**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 71,631	189,701	110,114	-	371,446
Depreciation	7,353	43,899	21,890	-	73,142
Disposal	-	(244)	(699)	-	(943)
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$ 78,984**	**233,356**	**131,305**	**-**	**443,645**
Balance on January 1, 2020	$ 62,656	161,001	86,312	-	309,969
Depreciation	8,975	39,569	25,097	-	73,641
Disposal	-	(10,869)	(1,295)	-	(12,164)
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$ 71,631**	**189,701**	**110,114**	**-**	**371,446**
Carrying amounts:					
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$ 132,995**	**199,895**	**66,703**	**239,629**	**639,222**
Balance on January 1, 2020	**$ 145,614**	**200,349**	**51,169**	**-**	**397,132**
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$ 137,744**	**193,166**	**53,201**	**1,700**	**385,811**

(note) Reclassifications are transferred from other non-current assets-prepayments for equipment.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the property, plant and equipment of the Company has been pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings and credit line, please refer to note 8.

(h) Right-of-use assets

The movements of right-of-use assets of the Group were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost：			
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 96,766	33,207	129,973
Write-off	(2,343)	-	(2,343)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 94,423**	**33,207**	**127,630**

(Continued)

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

		Land	Buildings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	20,444	31,356	51,800
Additions		76,517	10,742	87,259
Write-off		(195)	(8,891)	(9,086)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	**96,766**	**33,207**	**129,973**
Accumulated depreciation：				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	1,029	13,271	14,300
Depreciation		2,087	12,521	14,608
Write-off		-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	**3,116**	**25,792**	**28,908**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	465	9,775	10,240
Depreciation		564	12,387	12,951
Write-off		-	(8,891)	(8,891)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	**1,029**	**13,271**	**14,300**
Carrying amount：				
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	**91,307**	**7,415**	**98,722**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	**19,979**	**21,581**	**41,560**
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	**95,737**	**19,936**	**115,673**

(i) Intangible assets

The cost and accoumulated amortization for intangible assets were as follows:

		Software	Patent	Trademark	other	Total
Cost：						
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	80,612	140,970	67,666	3,400	292,648
Additions		4,627	-	-	-	4,627
Reclassifications (note)		1,757	-	-	-	1,757
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	**86,996**	**140,970**	**67,666**	**3,400**	**299,032**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	67,838	140,970	67,666	3,400	279,874
Additions		10,514	-	-	-	10,514
Reclassifications (note)		2,260	-	-	-	2,260
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	**80,612**	**140,970**	**67,666**	**3,400**	**292,648**
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses：						
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	51,029	140,970	65,348	-	257,347
Amortization for the year		10,336	-	604	-	10,940
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	**61,365**	**140,970**	**65,952**	**-**	**268,287**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	40,173	140,970	64,743	-	245,886
Amortization for the year		10,856	-	605	-	11,461
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	**51,029**	**140,970**	**65,348**	**-**	**257,347**

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

		Software	Patent	Trademark	other	Total
Carrying value：						
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	25,631	-	1,714	3,400	30,745
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	27,665	-	2,923	3,400	33,988
Balance at December 31, 2020	$	29,583	-	2,318	3,400	35,301

(note) Reclassifications are transferred from other non-current assets-prepayments for equipment.

The amortization of intangible assets and their impairment losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income:

		2021	2020
Costs of sales	$	2,957	2,967
Operating expenses		7,983	8,494
	$	10,940	11,461

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company did not provide any intangible assets as collateral or restricted.

(j) Other non-current financial assets

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Restricted deposits	$	51,511	1,511

Please refer to note 8 for details of collateral.

(k) Other current assets and other non-current assets

The other current assets and other non-current assets of the Company were as follows:

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	$	2,675	2,514
Prepayments		96	21
Offset against business tax payable		9,409	147
Prepayments for equipment		36,284	15,805
Others		2,634	696
	$	51,098	19,183
Current	$	14,814	3,378
Non-current		36,284	15,805
	$	51,098	19,183

(Continued)

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(i) Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses were primarily for prepayments for office expenses.

(ii) Prepayments

Prepayments were primarily for prepayments for suppliers.

(iii) Others

Others were primarily for prepayments for the year-end party and registery fees.

(l) Long-term borrowings

	December 31, 2020			
	Currency	**Rate**	**Maturity date**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.10%	2028.08.15	$ 40,000
Less: current portion				-
Total				**$ 40,000**
Unused long-term credit lines				**$ 290,000**

For the collateral for long-term borrowings, please refer to note 8.

(m) Provisions

	Provisions for warrant
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 5,405
Provisions made during the year	8,468
Provision reversed during the year	(5,405)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 8,468**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 5,429
Provisions made during the year	5,405
Provisions reversed during the year	(5,429)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 5,405**

The provision for warranties relates mainly to paper sold during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar products and services. The Company expects to settle the majority of the liability over the next year.

(n) Lease liabilities

The carrying value of lease liabilities of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Current	**$ 41,649**	**13,378**
Non-current	**$ 47,111**	**90,533**

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(w) Financial Instruments.

The amounts recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	2021	2020
Interests on lease liabilities	$ 1,099	450
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 2,293	2,070
Covid-19-related rent concessions(recognized as other income and losses)	$ -	59

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Company was as follows:

	2021	2020
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 16,137	15,307

(i) Land and buildings leases

The Company leases land and buildings for its factory and office, with lease terms of 10 years and 2 to 5 years, respectively. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices, wherein the amounts are generally determined annually. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. When the lease is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included in the lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

The Company leases some office equipment and staff dorm. These leases are short-term or leases of low-value items with a lease term of less than one year. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized the pension costs under the defined contributed method amounting to $22,483 and $18,300, respectively; and the payments that have yet to be made to the Bureau of Labor Insurance at year-end amounted to $5,849 and $5,070, respectively, which were recognized as other payables in the balance sheets.

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Short-term benefit obligation

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's short-term benefit liabilities for paid leave were $13,590 and $11,862, respectively, which were recognized as other payables in the balance sheets.

(p) Income taxes

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

		2021	2020
Current tax expense			
Current period	$	114,628	111,849
Adjustment for prior periods		(910)	(5,039)
		113,718	106,810
Deferred tax expense (benefit)			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(5,167)	11,562
Income tax expense	$	**108,551**	**118,372**
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	$	-	-
Income tax recognized in equity	$	-	-

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

		2021	2020
Profit excluding income tax	$	**595,180**	**649,337**
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	$	119,036	129,867
Domestic investment gain under the equity method		(1,595)	(3,292)
Adjustment for prior period		(910)	(5,039)
Tax incentives		(7,669)	(6,871)
Addtional tax on undistriboted earnings		-	3,949
Others		(311)	(242)
Total	$	**108,551**	**118,372**

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Aggregate amount of temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries	$ 225	9,182
Tax of unrecognized deferred tax assets	$ 45	1,836

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company considered the recoverability of these temporary differences to be unpredictable and therefore did not recognize the tax effect as deferred tax assets.

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Inventory valuation loss	Provision for doubtful accounts	Impairment loss	Unrealized sales profit	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:						
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 22,485	1,067	8,080	4,186	3,273	39,091
(Debit) credit profit or loss	7,046	(345)	(4,246)	(1,227)	5,063	6,291
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 29,531**	**722**	**3,834**	**2,959**	**8,336**	**45,382**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 15,458	8,902	13,340	5,253	7,631	50,584
(Debit) credit profit or loss	7,027	(7,835)	(5,260)	(1,067)	(4,358)	(11,493)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 22,485**	**1,067**	**8,080**	**4,186**	**3,273**	**39,091**

	Unrealized foreign exchange gain
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 69
Debit profit or loss	1,124
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 1,193**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -
Debit profit or loss	69
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 69**

(iii) Assessments of tax

The Company’s tax returns for the years through 2019 were assessed by the ROC tax authorities.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
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(q) Capital and other equities

The Company's total authorized shares of common stock of 50,000 thousand shares, with a par value of $10 per share, included 33,891 thousand shares and 30,571 thousand shares as of Decemberr 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	Ordianry Shares	
(in thousands of shares)	**2021**	**2020**
Balance on January 1	30,571	30,298
Issued for cash	3,046	-
Exercise of share options	274	273
Balance on December 31	**33,891**	**30,571**

(i) Ordianry shares

A resolution was passed during the board meeting held on November 12, 2020 for the issuance of 3,046 thousand shares for cash, with par value of $10 per share, amounting to $30,460, and the date of capital increases was January 18, 2021. The relevant statutory registration procedures have since been completed.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had issued 301 thousand shares and 273 thousand shares at par value, amounting to $10,474 and $9,555, respectively, for its employee stock options; of which, the relevant statutory registration procedures of 274 thousand shares and 273 thousand shares, respectively, had since been completed and all the capital had been received.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Share capital	$ 1,660,965	575,847
Employee share options	26,253	30,953
Employee stock options-expired	2,640	2,640
	$ 1,689,858	**609,440**

According to the ROC Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(iii) Retained Earning

The Company's article of incorporation stipulated that annual earning shall be appropriated as follows:

1) pay income tax;

2) make up accumulated deficit;

3) retain 10% as legal reserve until the accumulated legal reserve equals the issued common stock;

4) appropriate of reverse a certain amount as special reverse according to the securities exchange act;

5) after 1~4 above, the remainder shall be distributed at the discretion of the board of directors and approved at the stockholders' meeting.

According to the ROC Company Act, the distribution of dividends, by way of cash, should first be approved by Board of Directors then reported during the shareholders' meeting; while the distribution of dividends, by way issuing new shares, should be submitted during the shareholders' meeting for review and approval.

The Company is in its growth stage. In order to coordinate with the Company' s long-term financial planning, investment environment and industry competition in the future, the distribution of dividends should consider the budget of capital expenditures and demand for fund of company in the future. For dividends of at least 10% of such remaining amount, cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total amount dividends.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

The Company initially adopted the IFRSs to apply for exemptions granted under IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards approved by the FSC, wherein its undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as unappropriated retained earnings at the adoption date, which will result in an increase in retained earnings amounting to $13. In accordance with Ruling issued by the FSC, an increase in retained earnings due to the first-time adoption of IFRSs shall be retained as a special reserve, and when the relevant assets are used, disposed of, or reclassified, this special reserve shall be reversed as distributable earnings proportionately.

In accordance with the guidelines of the above Ruling, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be retained as a special reserve. The amount to be retained should be equal to the current-period total reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special reserve (which does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the balance of special reserve amounted to $7,994 and $11,454, respectively.

3) Earnings distribution

The amount of cash dividends of appropriation of earnings for 2020 had been approved in the board meenting held on March 19, 2021, and the other appropriation of earnings for 2020 had been approved in the shareholders' meeting on July 30, 2021. The appropriation of earnings for 2019 had been approved in the shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2020. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2021	
Legal reserve	$ 53,096	55,704
Special reserve	$ (3,460)	11,441

	2020		2019	
	Amount per share	Amount	Amount per share	Amount
Dividends distributed to preference shareholders				
Cash	13.00	$ 439,907	12.00	366,564

	2021	
	Amount per share	Total amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:		
Cash	$ 11.0	376,200

(iv) Other equity interest

The other equity interest is the foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operations. The movements were as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance January 1	$ (7,994)	(11,454)
Component entities of the Company	(2,322)	3,460
Balance at December 31	$ (10,316)	(7,994)

(r) Share-based payment

(i) Employee stock options

A resolution had been approved during the board meeting held on January 17, 2019 for the Company to issue 1,000 new shares in 2019 as employee stock option for its employees. Each share option represents the right to purchase 1,000 ordinary share of the Company when exercised.

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
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1) Details of the employee stock options are as follows:

Grant date	January 17, 2019
Number unit	1,000,000 shares
Exercise price	$ 35 per share
Vesting conditions	Duration of one year and achieve the agreed performance
Expected volatility	36.50%~40.10%
Risk free interest rate	0.58%~0.64%
Expected life	2.5~3.5 years
Weighted-average fair value of grant date	$ 31.93

2) The Company estimated to issue 1,000 units (1,000,000 shares common stock options) on January 17, 2019, under the Black-Scholes Options Pricing Model. The value of stocks were $75 per share.

	2021			2020	
	Weighted average exercise price		**Number of options**	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of options**
Outstanding at January 1	$	35	689,000	35	965,000
Forfeited during the year		34.94	12,000	35	3,000
Exercised during the year		34.94	301,000	35	273,000
Outstanding at December 31	**$**	**33.3**	**376,000**	**35**	**689,000**
Exercisable at December 31	**$**	**33.3**	**3,200**	**35**	**15,600**

3) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 the compensation cost resulting from granted employee share options were $3,910 and $8,447, respectively.

(ii) Issuance of new shares reserved for employee subscription

As of December 10, 2020, the issuance of new shares reserved for employee subscription were 457,000 shares, and the subscription price was $317 per share. In additions, the compensation cost resulting from granted employee share options were $18,655 in 2020.

The Company used the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model in measuring the fair value of the share-based payment at the grant date. The main inputs were as follows:

		Cash subscription reserved for employee subscription
Fair value at grant date (in dollar)	$	346
Subscription price at grant date (in dollar)		317 %
Risk free interest rate		0.42 %
Stock volatility		58.75 %
Cash dividend yield		0.00 %
Fair value per share at grant date (in dollar)		41

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
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(s) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Basic earnings per share (expressed in New Taiwan dollars)		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 486,629	530,965
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	33,660	30,478
Basic earnings per share	$ 14.46	17.42
Diluted earnings per share (expressed in New Taiwan dollars)		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ 486,629	530,965
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	33,660	30,478
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares		
Effect of employee stock options (shares in thousands)	444	722
Effect of employee stock bonus (shares in thousands)	113	112
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted) (shares in thousands)	34,217	31,312
Diluted earnings per share	$ 14.22	16.96

(t) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i)Disaggregation of revenue

	2021	2020
Primary geographical markets:		
Taiwan	$ 1,061,068	1,142,979
America	510,247	628,122
China	651,425	704,191
Europe	454,905	276,571
Canada	17,608	19,305
Asia	16,169	18,387
	$ 2,711,422	2,789,555
Major products/services lines:		
Test Socket	$ 1,712,688	1,805,467
Contact Element	572,166	531,960
Probe Card	235,683	270,080
Other	190,885	182,048
	$ 2,711,422	2,789,555

(ii) Contract balances

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Notes receivable	$ -	-	-
Accounts receivable	857,472	638,930	935,341
Less: allowance for impairment	(3,325)	(2,398)	(48,529)
	$ 854,147	636,532	886,812

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Contract liabilities-advance collections	$ 5,484	127	5,261
Contract liabilities-customer loyalty program	19,429	-	-
	$ 24,913	**127**	**5,261**

For details on notes receivable, accounts receivable and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(c).

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were $87 thousand and $5,224, respectively.

(u) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

In accordance with the Articles of incorporation, the Company should contribute 5%~15% of the profit as employee compensation and a maximum of 3% as directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to $31,546 and $34,337, and directors' remuneration amounting to $4,198 and $3,068, respectively. The employee compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated as the income before tax, excluding the amount of employee compensation and directors' remuneration, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees and directors as specified in the Company' s articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2021 and 2020. The amounts, as stated in the parent company only financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2021 and 2020.

(v) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

Details of interest income of the Company for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Interest income		
Bank deposits	$ 2,383	316
Others	19	18
	$ 2,402	**334**

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
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(ii) Other gains and losses

Details of other gains and losses of the Company for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

		2021	2020
Foreign exchange losses, net	$	(6,614)	(27,245)
Net gains on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		834	337
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net		(72)	(8,030)
Government grants		850	951
Others		1,310	1,627
	$	**(3,692)**	**(32,360)**

(iii) Finance costs

Details of finance costs of the Company for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

		2021	2020
Interest expenses			
Bank loans	$	41	476
Lease liabilities		1,099	450
Others		-	11
	$	**1,140**	**937**

(w) Financial Instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration of credit risk

The customers of the Company has a significant concentration on electronics industry. To reduce the credit risk, the Company regularly evaluates the collectability of accounts receivable and notes receivable. As of December 31, 2021, and 2020, the Company does not have a significant concentration of credit risk.

3) Credit risk of receivables and debt instruments

For credit risk exposure of notes and accounts receivables, please refer to note 6(c).

Other financial assets at amortized cost include other receivables, refundable deposits and other financial assets.

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The following table presents whether assets measured at amortized cost were subject to a 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL allowance, and in the latter cost, whether they were credit-impaired:

	December 31, 2021		
	At amortized cost		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL-not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Other receivables	$ 340	-	3,609
Refundable deposits	5,110	-	-
Other financial assets	51,511	-	-
Loss allowance	-	-	(3,609)
Amortized cost	**$ 56,961**	**-**	**-**
Carrying amount	**$ 56,961**	**-**	**-**

	December 31, 2020		
	At amortized cost		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL-not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Other receivables	$ -	-	3,609
Refundable deposits	5,113	-	-
Other financial assets	1,511	-	-
Loss allowance	-	-	(3,609)
Amortized cost	**$ 6,624**	**-**	**-**
Carrying amount	**$ 6,624**	**-**	**-**

The movements in the allowance for impairment for debt investments at amortized cost were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2021			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL-not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021(equal to balance at December 31, 2021)	**$ -**	**-**	**3,609**	**3,609**

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	For the years ended December 31, 2020			
	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL-not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2020(equal to balance at December 31, 2020)	**$ -**	**-**	**3,609**	**3,609**

(ii) Liquidity Risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying amount	Contracted cash flows	Due within 6 months	Due in 6-12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	over 5 years
December 31, 2021							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Notes and accounts payable (non-interest-bearing)	$ 478,943	478,943	478,943	-	-	-	-
Other payables (non-interest-bearing)	263,302	263,302	263,302	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities(fix interest rate)	88,760	102,865	5,467	37,121	711	3,411	56,155
	$ 831,005	**845,110**	**747,712**	**37,121**	**711**	**3,411**	**56,155**
December 31, 2020							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Bank borrowings (interest-bearing)	$ 40,000	41,222	120	120	240	24,258	16,484
Notes and accounts payable (non-interest-bearing)	210,787	210,787	210,787	-	-	-	-
Other payables (non-interest-bearing)	218,353	218,353	218,353	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (fix interest rate)	103,911	119,331	7,054	7,054	43,387	4,171	57,665
	$ 573,051	**589,693**	**436,314**	**7,174**	**43,627**	**28,429**	**74,149**

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follow:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency	**Exchange rate**	**TWD**	**Foreign currency**	**Exchange rate**	**TWD**
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 29,670	27.680	821,254	19,394	28.480	552,334
JPY	189,351	0.2405	45,539	20,234	0.2760	5,591
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	10,444	27.680	289,084	3,864	28.480	110,057
JPY	93,901	0.2405	22,583	44,587	0.2760	12,319

2) Sensitivity analysis

The foreign currency risk mainly arose from the translation of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including from related parties), other receivables (including from related parties), accounts payable (including to related parties), and other payables

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(including to related parties) . As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, if the exchange rate TWD versus USD and JPY had increased or decreased by 1%, given no changes in other factors, profit after tax would have increased or decreased by $ 4,441 and $ 3,484, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The method of analysis remains the same as 2020.

3) Foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For years 2021 and 2020, foreign exchange gains (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to $(6,614) and $(27,245), respectively.

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy are stated below; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2021				
	Book	Fair Value			
	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,418,263	-	-	-	-
Domestic-time deposits	149,000	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivables	854,147	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	51,511	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	5,110	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 2,478,031**				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Notes and accounts payables	$ 478,943	-	-	-	-
Other payables	263,302	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	88,760	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 831,005**				

	December 31, 2020				
	Book	Fair Value			
	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 518,323	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivables	636,532	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	1,511	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	5,113	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 1,161,479**				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Notes and accounts payables	$ 210,787	-	-	-	-
Other payables	218,353	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	103,911	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	40,000	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 573,051**				

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When the Company evaluated its assets and liabilities, it used market observable input values as much as possible. The fair value of different levels were classified based on the input values used in the evaluation technology as follows:

a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identifiable assets or liabilities.

b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c) Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

2) Valuation techniques of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Group' s valuation techniques and assumptions used for financial instruments not measured at fair value are as follows:

a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

If the quoted prices in active markets are available, the market price is established as the fair value. However, if quoted prices in active markets are not available, the estimated valuation or prices used by competitors are adopted.

b) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

If there is quoted price generated by transactions, the recent transaction price and quoted price data is used as the basis for fair value measurement. However, if no quoted prices are available, the discounted cash flows are used to estimate fair values.

3) Valuation techniques of financial instruments measured at fair value

Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial instruments traded in active market are based on quoted market prices. The quoted price of a financial instrument obtained from main exchanges and on-the-run bonds from Taipei Exchange can be used as a basis to determine the fair value of the listed companies equity instrument and debt instrument of the quoted price in an active market.

If a quoted price of a financial instrument can be obtained readily and regularly from exchanges, brokers, underwriters, industrial union, pricing institute, or authorities, and such price can reflect those actual trading and regularly occurring in the market. Then the financial instrument is considered to have a quoted price in an active market. If a financial instrument is not in accord with the definition mentioned above, then it is considered to be without a quoted price in an active market. In general, market with low trading volume or high bid-ask spreads is an indication of a non-active market.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
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(x) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company' s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying parent company only financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Company' s finance management department provides business services. It sets the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk arising from both the domestic and international financial market operations. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures.

The risk management policies were set to identify and analyze the risks that the Company is exposed to, evaluate influences of financial risks, and implement related policies to avoid financial risks. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect the changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and bank deposits.

1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company' s exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk.

According to the credit policy, the Company has to evaluate the credit of each new customer before setting the payment and delivery terms. The evaluations include external credit ratings, if available, and bank references. The Company reviewed credit limits periodically and required customers to pay in advance when the customers' credit ratings did not meet the benchmark.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
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2) Investment

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. The Company only deals with banks with good credit rating. The Company does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

3) Guarantees

The Company' s policies are to provide financial guarantees only to wholly owned subsidiaries. Please refer to note 13 for the financial assurance as of December 31, 2021.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company' s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company' s reputation.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company' s unused credit line were amounted to $2,762,830 and $882,060, respectively.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, will affect the Company' s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

1) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Company, primarily the NTD. The currencies used in these transactions are the US dollar (USD) and Japanese Yen (JPY).

Generally, borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Company, primarily the TWD, USD and JPY. This provides an economic hedge without derivatives being entered into, and therefore, hedge accounting is not applied in these circumstances.

2) Interest rate risk

To Company adopts a policy to ensure the exposure of changes in interest rates on borrowings is evaluated based on the trend in market interest rates. The Company can manage its interest risk through maintaining an appropriate portfolio of floating interest rate and fixed interest rate.

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WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
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3) Other market price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk due to the investments in equity instruments and mutual funds that contain uncertainty of future prices risk. Therefore, the Company monitors and manages the equity investments by holding different investment portfolio and regularly updating the information of equity instruments and mutual funds investment.

(y) Capital management

The Company must maintain sufficient capital to establish and expand production capacity and equipment. In consideration of the characteristic of the industry business cycle, the capital management of the Company is to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources to support its working captial requirements, capital expenditures, research and development activities, dividend payment, debt repayment and other business needs in the next 12 months.

(z) Investing and financing activities not affecting the current cash flow

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities was as follows:

	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes: Increase in right-of-use assets	Non-Cash changes: Changes in lease payments	December 31, 2021
Long-term borrowings	$ 40,000	(40,000)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	103,911	(12,808)	-	(2,343)	88,760
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 143,911**	**(52,808)**	**-**	**(2,343)**	**88,760**

	January 1, 2020	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes: Increase in right-of-use assets	Non-Cash changes: Changes in lease payments	December 31, 2020
Long-tern borrowings	$ -	40,000	-	-	40,000
Lease liabilities	41,740	(12,787)	75,311	(353)	103,911
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 41,740**	**27,213**	**75,311**	**(353)**	**143,911**

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
WINWAY TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL INC.	Subsidiary
WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	Subsidiary
WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	Subsidiary

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(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Operating revenue

The amounts of significant sales by the Company to related parties were as follows:

		2021	2020
Subsidiaries- WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	$	567,798	526,271
Subsidiaries- WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.		3,289	-
	$	571,087	526,271

The selling prices for sales to subsidiaries were not significantly different from those for third-party customers. The collection terms were 90~150 days, which were not significantly different from those of other customers.

(ii) Purchases

The amounts of significant purchases by the Company from related parties were as follows:

		2021	2020
Subsidiaries- WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	$	3,698	6,113

The purchases price of the Company to its related parties is not comparable to other purchases due to the differences in the purchases of the goods. The payment terms for purchases to related parties were 60 days, which were not materially different from those of the third parties.

(iii) Receivables from Related Parties

The receivables from related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts Receivable	Subsidiaries - WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	$	236,285	236,264
Accounts Receivable	Subsidiaries - WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.		1,277	-
		$	237,562	236,264

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(iv) Payables to Related Parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries- WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	$ -	280
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries- WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	2,100	-
		$ 2,100	280

(v) Property transactions

The disposals of property, plant and equipment to related parties are summarized as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Disposal price	Gain (loss) from disposal	Disposal price	Gain (loss) from disposal
Subsidiaries - WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	$ 938	225	-	-

In 2021, the Company sold machinery and equipment to its subsidiary. As of December 31, 2021, all income had been fully collected.

(vi) Others

The amounts of sales commission paid to related parties and the outstanding balance are as follows:

			Other payments	
	2021	2020	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiaries - WINWAY TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL INC.	$ 46,145	41,176	10,341	13,216
Subsidiaries - WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	4,221	11,148	711	4,428
	$ 50,366	52,324	11,052	17,644

(Continued)

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

		2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$	26,255	36,012
Post-employment benefits		304	324
	$	26,559	36,336

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other financial assets-non-current–demand deposits	Guarantee for customs duty	$	1,511	1,511
Other financial assets-non-current–time deposits	Construction of plant		50,000	-
Property, plant, and equipment	Bank borrowings		132,995	137,745
		$	184,506	139,256

(9) Significant Commitments and Contingencies:

(a) MPI Corporation (hereinafter referred to as MPI) filed a business secret civil lawsuit against the Company and the chair of the board in the Intellectual Property Court on September 19, 2018, and jointly claimed $44,000 compensation from the Company, $9,270 from 4 employees and the interest was calculated at 5% per annum from the day after the complaint was served to the settlement date.

After the prosecution was filed, MPI applied for evidence preservation. The Intellectual Property Court approved the application on February 6, 2019 and executed the Company for evidence preservation on March 5, 2019. The assets of the Company were not be frozen and no seizure. The Intellectual Property Court held its first session on August 14, 2019 to determine the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no further progress.

In addition, MPI added a lawsuit and petition to stop the trial in December 2020 and raised the claim amount to $158,910. The Company has appointed lawyers to handle it and it is not yet possible to judge the final possible outcome. The Company is continuously evaluating the substance of these lawsuits.

The main products of the Company are mostly highly customized and the Company always respects intellectual property rights and are committed to technology research and development. There is no statement by MPI that the Company illegally obtained or used business secrets or related infringing intellectual property rights.

(b) On July 30, 2021, Johnstech International Corp. filed a patent infringement action against the Group to the United States District Court, Northern District of California. The Company has appointed lawyers to take necessary responses in accordance with the proceedings and regulations of the United States District Court. Currently the mediation process is ongoing. The Company expect the litigation will not have material impact, so the impact was not recognized on the parent company only financial statements.

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(c) As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, significant outstanding purchase commitments for construction in progress, property, plant and equipment the amounts of $856,574 and $28,788.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: none

(11) Significant Subsequent Events: none

(12) Other:

(a) A summary of employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function	2021			2020		
By item	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	250,659	308,007	558,666	323,765	282,421	606,186
Labor and health insurance	25,525	21,898	47,423	24,917	15,714	40,631
Pension	10,636	11,847	22,483	10,321	7,979	18,300
Remuneration of directors	-	4,309	4,309	-	3,188	3,188
Others	13,709	10,631	24,340	14,889	11,064	25,953
Depreciation	69,478	18,272	87,750	71,892	14,700	86,592
Amortization	2,957	7,983	10,940	2,967	8,494	11,461

The additional information of number of employees and employee benefits in the year 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	2021	2020
Number of employees	622	593
Number of non-employee directors	6	4
Average employee benefits	$ 1,060	1,173
Average employee salary	$ 907	1,029
Adjustment of average employee salary	-11.86 %	
Supervisor's remuneration	$ -	-

The Company's remuneration policy including directors, supervisors, managers, and employees is stated below:

1. The remuneration to employees mainly includes salary (basic salary, meal allowance, special workplace allowance, etc.) year-end bonus, performance bonus, etc.

   (i) The Company draw up the salary standards for employees based on market salary level, its operating conditions and organization structure. Furthermore, the salary will be properly adjusted which depending on the market salary dynamics, changes in the overall economic and business conditions and government regulations.

   (ii) The remuneration to employees is based on their education, professional knowledge and technique skills, experience and personal performance, without distinction of age, sex,

(Continued)

race, religion, political inclination, marital status and union.

(iii) The starting salary of the inexperience complied with the government regulations.

(iv) In accordance with the Articles of incorporation, the Company should contribute 5%~ 15% of the profit as employee remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit.

2. The managers' remuneration including salary, addition pay, severance pay, various bonus, allowances, etc., is based on the business strategies and profitability of the Company, personal performance and contribution, as well as market salary level. Moreover, in accordance with the Articles of incorporation, the Company should contribute 5%~ 15% of the profit as employee remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit.

3. Director's remuneration

(i) The directors' remuneration by annual distribution does not include the independent directors' remuneration. Independent directors receive a fixed monthly remuneration.

(ii) In accordance with the Articles of incorporation, if the Company incurs profit for the year, the profit should first be used to offset any deficit. The remainder, if any, a maximum of 3% shall be distributed as directors' remuneration based on the contribution of each director to the Company.

(iii) A fixed transportation allowance is provided based on the number of directors' attendance.

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(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021.

(i) Lending to other parties:

Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing	Note
The Company	WINWAY TECHNOLOGY INTERNATION AL INC.	Other receivables-related parties	Yes	13,840 (USD 500,000) (Note 2)	-	-	2,616	Short-term financing	-	Operating requirements	-	-	-	585,972 (Note 1)	1,171,943 (Note 1)	

Note 1: The aggregate loan amount and the individual loans were limited to 40% and 20%, respectively, of the Company net equity.

Note 2: The amounts denominated in foreign currencies were translated using the rate of exchange at December 31, 2021.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement: Name	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement: Relationship with the Company	Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a enterprise individual	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net equity of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Endorsements/ guarantees by parent company	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees by a subsidiary	Endorsements/ guarantees to a subsidiary in Mainland China
0	The Company	WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	Subsidiary	292,986 (Note 1)	24,912 (USD 900,000) (Note 3)	24,912 (USD 900,000) (Note 3)	-	-	0.85 %	585,972 (Note 2)	Y	-	Y
0	The Company	WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	Subsidiary	292,986 (Note 1)	58,128 (USD 2,100,000) (Note 3)	58,128 (USD 2,100,000) (Note 3)	-	-	1.98 %	585,972 (Note 2)	Y	-	Y

Note 1: The endorsement/guarantee provided to individual party shall not exceed 10% of the most recent reviewed net equity of the Company.
Note 2: The aggregate endorsement/guarantee amount provided shall not exceed 20% of the most recent reviewed net equity of the Company.
Note 3: The amounts denominated in foreign currencies were translated using the rate of exchange at December 31, 2021.

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(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2021 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Category and name of security	Account name	Name of counter-party	Relationship with the company	Beginning Balance		Purchases		Sales				Ending Balance		
					Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Price	Cost	Gain (loss) on disposal	Shares	Amount	Note
The Company	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	8,790,242.88	120,000	8,790,242.88	120,194	120,000	194	-	-	-
The Company	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	14,224,276.48	180,000	14,224,276.48	180,276	180,000	276	-	-	-
The Company	FSITC Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	555,858.19	100,000	555,858.19	100,106	100,000	106	-	-	-
The Company	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	9,585,567.98	100,000	9,585,567.98	100,168	100,000	168	-	-	-

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counter-party	Relationship with the Company	If the counter-party is a related party, disclose the previous transfer information				References for determining price	Purpose of acquisition and current condition	Others
							Owner	Relationship with the Company	Date of transfer	Amount			
The Company	Hinchu Tai-Yuen presold offices	January 27, 2021	281,363	34,400	WEN SHENG DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	Non-related party	-	-	-	-	Bidding	Plant expansion	
The Company	Nanzih Technology Industrial Park-plant construction	February 28, 2021	71,000	71,000	HSIN HSIUNG CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.	Non-related party	-	-	-	-	Bidding	Plant expansion	
The Company	Nanzih Technology Industrial Park-plant construction	August 26, 2021	460,000	78,200	HSIN HSIUNG CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.	Non-related party	-	-	-	-	Bidding	Plant expansion	
The Company	Nanzih Technology Industrial Park-plant construction	August 26, 2021	204,000	40,800	SEAN KUNG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	Non-related party	-	-	-	-	Bidding	Plant expansion	

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:None

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	Subsidiary	Sale	567,798	20.94 %	90~150 Days	(Note 1)	The main customers are 60 to 120 days	236,285	27.56 %	
WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	The Company	Parent company	Purchase	567,798	84.16 %	90~150 Days	(Note 1)	The main suppliers are 60 to 120 days	(236,285)	89.72 %	
WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	Affiliated company	Sale	108,936	96.72 %	60 Days	(Note 1)	The main customers are 60 to 120 days	26,643	92.69 %	
WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	Affiliated company	Purchase	108,936	15.62 %	60 Days	(Note 1)	The main suppliers are 60 to 120 days	(26,643)	10.12 %	

Note 1: No comparable transactions as the goods were specific.

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts	Note
					Amount	Action taken			
The Company	WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	Subsidiary	Accounts receivable $236,285	240.31 %	-	-	Accounts receivable $47,440	-	

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments:None

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(b) Information on investments:

The following is the information on investees year 2021 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2021			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
The Company	WINWAY INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	SAMOA	Investment holding	204,599	204,599	6,580,000	100 %	246,636	13,252	9,948	Subsidiary
The Company	WINWAY TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL INC.	America	Sales of optoelectronic product test fixtures, integrated circuit test interfaces and fixtures	73,785	73,785	781,934	100 %	13,227	(1,974)	(1,974)	Subsidiary

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated remittance from Taiwan as of January 1, 2021	Investment flows		Accumulated remittance from Taiwan as of June 30, 2021	Net income (Losses) of investee (Note 2)	Indirect investment holding percentage	Highest percentage of ownership during the year	Share of profit/losses of investee	Book value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow							
WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	Sales of optoelectronic product test fixtures, integrated circuit test interfaces and fixtures	9,200	Indirect investment in Mainland China through an existing company registered in the third country.	9,200	-	-	9,200	1,169	100%	100 %	1,169	87,167	-
WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	Process and sales of optoelectronic product test fixtures, integrated circuit test interfaces and fixtures	195,399	Indirect investment in Mainland China through an existing company registered in the third country.	195,399	-	-	195,399	12,083	100%	100 %	12,083	177,712	-

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated remittance from Taiwan to China as of December 31, 2021	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	Upper Limit on investment in Mainland China set by Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs
204,599 (USD6,580,000)	182,134 (USD6,580,000)	1,757,915

Note 1: The amounts denominated in foreign currencies were translated using the rate of exchange at December 31, 2021.

Note 2: Investment income (loss) recognized was based on financial statements reviewed by the member audit firm of the Company.

(iii) Significant transactions:

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiaries in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
HE WEI INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	3,499,559	10.31 %

Note: (1) The information on major shareholders, which is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, summarized the shareholders who held over 5% of the total nonphysical common stocks and preferred stocks (including treasury stocks) on the last business date of each quarter. The registered nonphysical stocks may be different from the capital stocks disclosed in the financial statement due to different calculations basis.

Note: (2) If the aforementioned data contained shares which were kept in trust by the shareholders, the data disclosed will be deemed as the settlor' s separate account for the fund set by the trustee. As for the shareholder who reports its share equity as an insider and whose shareholding ratio is greater than 10% in accordance with Securities and Exchange Act and include its self-owned shares and trusted shares, as well as the shares of the individuals who have power to decide how to allocate the trust assets. For the information on reported share equity of the insider, please refer to the Market Observation Post System.

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021.

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount
Cash	petty cash	$		295
	Petty cashUSD	110.01	27.68	3
	Petty cashCNY	5,800	4.34	25
	Petty cash JPY	55,096.00	0.2405	13
Cash in banks	Demand deposit-TWD	-	-	491,017
	Check deposit-USD	10,520,413.75	27.68	291,205
	Check deposit-JPY	189,295,606.00	0.2405	45,526
	Check deposit-EUR	5,729.13	31.32	179
	Demand deposit-TWD	-	-	590,000
	(Maturity Date 2022/1~2022/2)			
				$ 1,418,263

Statement of financial assets measured at amortized cost

Please refer to note 6(b).

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of trade receivables

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Accounts Receivable-Non-Related Parties		
0014 Company	Operating	$ 117,659
0113 Company	Operating	36,933
0213 Company	Operating	41,758
0347 Company	Operating	52,750
1319 Company	Operating	173,058
Others (note)	Operating	197,752
Less: Loss allowance	Operating	(3,325)
Net		**$ 616,585**
Accounts Receivable-Related Parties		
WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	Operating	$ 236,285
WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	Operating	1,277
		$ 237,562

Note: The amount of individual item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of other receivables

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Non-related parties		
Other receivables	Receivables from compensation	$ 3,609
Other receivables	Income interest	234
Other receivables	Others	106
Less: Loss allowance		(3,609)
Net		**$ 340**

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net realizable Value	
Finished goods	$ 52,857	67,600	
Less: Loss allowance	7,762		
Subtotal	45,095		
Work in process	104,343	195,368	
Less: Loss allowance	27,300		
Subtotal	77,043		
Materials	277,128	546,547	
Less: Loss allowance	106,369		
Subtotal	170,759		
Supplies	19,954	19,941	
Less: Loss allowance	6,222		
Subtotal	13,732		
Total	**$ 306,629**		

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY Co., Ltd.

Statement of other current assets

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	
Prepaid expenses	Prepaid Insurance, Repairs and Maintenance for machinery and software, etc.	$	2,675
Prepayments	Prepayments for suppliers		96
Offset against business tax payable	Input tax credit carry-forward		9,409
Other prepayments	Prepayments for the year-end party and exhibition reglstrfion fees		2,634
		$	**14,814**

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investee	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries/associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operation	Unrealized profit (loss) from sale	Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				Shares	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Unit price	Total amount		
WINWAY INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	6,580,000	$ 232,656	-	-	-	-	9,948	(1,906)	5,938	6,580,000	100 %	246,636	40.26	264,931	none	
WINWAY TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL INC.	781,934	15,617	-	-	-	-	(1,974)	(416)	-	781,934	100 %	13,227	16.92	13,227	none	
		$ 248,273		-		-	7,974	(2,322)	5,938			259,863		278,158		

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to note 6(g).

Statement of changes in right-of-use assets and accumulated depreciation

Please refer to note 6(h).

Statement of changes in intangible assets

Please refer to note 6(i).

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of other refundable deposits

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Refundable deposits	Factory, rental and parking deposit	**$ 5,110**

Statement of other non-current financial assets

Item	Description	Amount
Other noncurrent financial assets	Guarantee for customs duty deposit	$ 1,511
Other noncurrent financial assets	Construction of plant deposit	50,000
		$ 51,511

Statement of other non-current assets

Item	Description	Amount
Prepayments for equipment	Prepaid machine equipment	**$ 36,284**

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of accounts payables

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Accounts Payable-Non-Related Parties		
0018	Operating	$ 202,312
0061	Operating	41,649
1498	Operating	40,021
1625	Operating	39,077
Others (note)	Operating	153,784
		$ 476,843
Accounts Payable-Related Parties		
WINWAY TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	Operating	**$ 2,100**

Note: The amount of individual item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of other payables

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Non-Related Parties:		
Remuneration to employees and directors	Remuneration to employees and directors	$ 35,744
Payroll payable	Employee salary in December 2021	29,374
Bonus payable	Employee bonus and unpaid leave bonus	81,800
Labor and health insuranc payable	Labor and health insurance in November and December 2021	7,661
Pension payable	Pension	5,849
Payables on equipment	Equipment	21,595
Payable for construction	Construction	24,150
Others	Labor service fee, labor and health insurance, freight expense	46,077
		$ 252,250
Related Parties:		
WINWAY TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL INC	Commissions and advance payment	$ 10,341
WINTEST ENTERPRISES LTD.	Commissions	711
		$ 11,052

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of other current liabilities

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	
Advance receipt	Advance collections	$	5,484
Deferred revenue	Customer loyalty program		19,429
		$	**24,913**

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of lease liabilities

December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Lease term	Discount rate	Ending Balance
Land	Rent of Nanzi's plant land	2010.9.1~2030.8.31	1.21%	$ 19,043
Building	Rent of Benzhou 's plant building	2020.12.1~2022.12.31	1.21%	4,663
Building	Rent of Hsinchu's plant building	2017.7.1~2022.6.30	1.21%	2,683
Land	Rent of Nanzi's plant land	2020.11.6~2030.11.5	1.09%	62,235
Office	Rent of Korea's plant office	2020.4.20~2022.4.20	1.21%	136
				$ 88,760

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity	Unit	Amount
Test Socket	56,593	SET	$ 1,712,688
Contact Element	14,060,290	PCS	572,166
Probe Card	26,724	PCS	235,683
Other	-		190,885
			$ 2,711,422

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	
Raw materials		$ 898,032
Raw materials, beginning of year	$ 369,317	
Add: Raw materials purchased	742,599	
Less: Raw materials, end of year	(277,128)	
Add: Transferred from Work in process	397,207	
Less: Raw materials sold	(298,209)	
Transferred to expenses	(25,109)	
Scrapped	(10,645)	
Supplies		1,461
Supplies, beginning of year	18,811	
Add: Raw supplies purchased	53,396	
Less: Supplies, end of year	(19,954)	
Add: Transferred from Work in process	2,891	
Supplies sold	(9)	
Scrapped	(43)	
Transferred to expenses	(53,631)	
Direct labor (note)		163,012
Manufacturing expenses (note)		325,432
Manutacturing cost		1,387,937
Add: Work in process, beginning of year		73,676
Work in process purchased		298,150
Transferred to Cost of finished goods		32,876
Less: Work in process, end of year		(104,343)
Transferred to Raw materials		(397,207)
Transferred to Supplies		(2,891)
Work in process sold		(173,103)
Transferred to expenses		(31,433)
Scrapped		(4,192)
Cost of finished goods		1,079,470
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year		31,435
Finished goods purchased		13,031
Less: Finished goods, end of year		(52,857)
Transferred to Work in process		(32,876)
Transferred to expenses		(10,452)
Cost of finished goods sold		1,027,751
Cost of raw materials sold		298,209
Cost of supplies sold		9
Cost of work in process sold		173,103
Inventory valuation and obsolescence losses		35,228
Cost of scrapped		14,880
Cost of provision		3,063
Cost of idle capacity		38,038
Revenue from scrap sold		(3,800)
Other		62
Operating cost		**$ 1,586,543**

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of selling expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Salary	Salary, bonus, pension, overtime, and employee compensation cost etc.	$ 85,717
Sample expenses	Sample expense for sales	14,586
Commissions	Commissions	52,022
Others (note)	Advertising, depreciation, export Expense and other expenses, etc.	48,056
		$ 200,381

Note: The amount of individdual item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of administrative expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Salary	Salary, bonus, pension, overtime, and employee compensation cost etc.	$ 113,022
Depreciation	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and rght-of-use assets.	4,058
Professional service	Consultant, accountant and Lawyer Service Fee, etc	7,688
Insurance	Employee labor and health insurance, group Insurance andproperty insurance	6,339
Others (note)	Rent expense, Repairs and Maintenance, travelling expenses, communication expenses, miscellaneous and other expenses, etc.	24,062
		$ 155,169

Note: The amount of indiviadual item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

WINWAY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Statement of research and development expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Salary	Salary, bonus, pension, overtime, and employee compensation cost etc.	$ 125,424
Development	Supplies for research and trial cost etc.	16,715
Development	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and rght-of-use assets.	9,338
Amortization	Amortization of intangible assets	7,647
Insurance	Employee labor and health insurance, group Insurance and property insurance	10,472
Other (note)	Travelling expenses, other R&D expenses, meal allowance, insurance, utilities and miscellaneous, etc.	15,303
		$ 184,899

Note: The amount of indiviadual item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of non-operating income and expenses

Please refer to note 6(v).